# SCS Agency Franchise Tax Board

# SLIMMARY ANALYSIS OF AMENDED BILL

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Author: Morrissey	Analyst:Jeff Garnier	Bill Number: AB 2131		
Related Bills: AB 2107, AB 1991	Telephone:845-5322	Amended Date: 3-31-98		
	Attorney: Doug Bramhall	Sponsor:		
SUBJECT: Taxpayer Health Insurance Deduction - 100% of Amount Paid				
introduced/amended  X AMENDMENTS IMPACT REVE  AMENDMENTS DID NOT RESO introducedFebruary 18, 1998  FURTHER AMENDMENTS NEO DEPARTMENT POSITION CHA	_·	d. NS stated in the previous analysis of bill as		
SUMMARY OF BILL				
This bill would allow all individual taxpayers not covered by a health insurance plan to deduct from gross income 100% of the cost of health insurance, up to the amount of self-employed earned income.				
SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT				
The amendment extended the 100% deduction from employees to all individual taxpayers. Additionally, the amendment removed a redundant provision requiring that the taxpayer could not be covered by employer provided health insurance in order to be eligible for the deduction.				
EFFECTIVE DATE				
As a tax levy, this bill would be effective upon enactment, but specifically becomes operative for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998.				
SPECIFIC FINDINGS				
Except for Policy and Implementation Considerations and Tax Revenue Estimate, the department's analysis dated February 18, 1998, still applies.				
DEPARTMENTS THAT MAY BE AFFECTE	D:			
STATE MANDATE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENT				
Board Position: S O	Agency Secretary Position: S O	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE		
SA OUA N NP NA NAR X PENDING	S OUA N NP NA NAR DEFER TO	Position Approved Position Disapproved Position Noted		
Department/Legislative Director Date  Johnnie Lou Rosas 4/7/98	Agency Secretary Date	By: Date:		

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This bill would permit all individual taxpayers to deduct from gross income 100% of the cost of health insurance. The deduction is limited to the amount of the taxpayer's self-employed earned income. Therefore, generally, employees would not be allowed this deduction.

Current **federal and state law** does not allow a deduction for health insurance costs if the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse is eligible to participate in a employer sponsored health plan. **This bill** does not modify this existing law provision.

### Policy Considerations

Employees who derive all of their income from wages and have no earnings from self-employment would not be allowed any deduction. This bill only modifies who may take the deduction, but does not make corresponding modifications necessary to implement its provisions. This bill does not modify the self-employed deduction provision that limits the deduction to the "net earnings from self-employment."

#### FISCAL IMPACT

#### Departmental Costs

This bill would not significantly impact the department's costs.

#### Tax Revenue Estimate

Revenue losses from this provision are estimated to be as shown in the following table.

Fiscal Year Cash Flow Impact			
Effective 1/1/98			
Enactment Assumed After June 30, 1998			
\$ Millions			
1998-9	1999-0	2000-01	
(\$62)	(\$58)	(\$66)	

This analysis does not consider the possible changes in employment, personal income, or gross state product that could result from this measure.

## Tax Revenue Discussion

The revenue impact of this proposal is limited to taxpayers who meet the following conditions: (1) must have some self-employed income (self-employed individuals), and (2) must pay 100% of their health insurance premiums.

This estimate was developed in the following steps. First, the number of California resident taxpayers who currently claim the self-employed insurance deduction was calculated from returns filed for 1995 (425,000). Second, the current deduction amount of 25% was calculated to be \$839 on average for returns filed in 1995, making the average annual health insurance premium \$3,356 ( $\$839 \times 4$ ). Third, the estimated number of qualified taxpayers for 1995 was grown at 5% per year to yield 492,000

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> qualified taxpayers for 1998. Fourth, the insurance premium was grown at 7% per year to yield an average \$4,111 insurance premium for 1998. Sixth, based on the Departmental Tax Model, it was projected that approximately 93% of the qualified taxpayers have Schedule-C income greater than four times the current medical deduction and the remaining 7% have income less than four times. Therefore, it was assumed that 93% of qualified taxpayers would be able to deduct 100% of their insurance premium, and the remaining 7% would be able to deduct 50%. Seventh, the total deduction at 25% was calculated to be \$506 million for 1998, and the amount deducted for health insurance premiums on Schedule-A was calculated to be \$388 million, generating a total deduction amount under current law of \$894 million. At an average marginal tax rate of 4.5% (computed by the microsimulation tax model for self-employed individuals), the current law revenue loss for 1998 is \$40 million. Sixth, the total deduction under the proposal was calculated to be \$1,973 million which, at a 4.5% marginal tax rate, results in a \$89 million tax loss for 1998. These steps resulted in a 1998 estimate of an additional \$49 million tax loss. The 1998-9 fiscal year estimate consists of the 1998 tax loss (\$49 million) and 25% of 1999 reflecting reduced estimated tax payments.

#### BOARD POSITION

Pending.